मामले की जांच आवेदकों द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार की संतुष्टि के लिए प्रस्तुत साक्ष्य के आधार पर की जाती है । दावों के अस्वीकृत होने संबंधी निर्णय से असंतुष्ट आवेदक पुनरीक्षा याचिकाएं/अभ्यावेदन भेजना जारी रखते हैं । ऐसी पुनरीक्षा याचिकाओं/अभ्यावेदनों की प्राप्ति और उनका निपटान एक अनवरत प्रक्रिया है, अतः स्कीम के चालू रहने के दौरान उनके निपटान के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं है । चूंकि स्कीम में आवेदकों की व्यक्तिगत सुनवाई करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है और पेंशन के दावों का निर्णय केवल उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य के आधार ही किया जाता है, अतः पेंशन के किसी दावे को स्वीकृत या अस्वीकृत करने से पूर्व किसी भी आवेदक की कोई व्यक्तिगत सुनवाई नहीं की जाती है ।

Pick pocketing and snatching cases at railway stations

1350- SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the Hindustan Times of 20th February, 1995 captioned "Need to curb petty crimes at stations";

(b) whether it is a fact that till about July last year, more than 450 cases of pick pockets, baggage lifting and snatching from Old Delhi Station alone were reported;

(c) if so, what are the figures at New Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Stations during the same period; and

(d) what concrete steps Government have taken so far to curb the menace of pick pocketing, baggage lifting and snatching, indicating how many officers and police constables were pulled up during 1994-95 so far. in cases of such crimes, besides the vagabonds and beggars who picked up almost every day at Delhi Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Only 20 cases of pick-pocketing and 81 of baggage lifting were reported at Delhi Main Railway Station from January 1 to July 31, 1994, No case of snatching was reported during this period.

(c) The number of cases of pick-pocketing, baggage lifting and snatching reported during the same period at New Delhi and Hazrat Nizammuddin Railway Stations is as under:—

New Delhi Railway Station

Pick-pocketing	122
Baggage lifting	200
Snatching	9

Hazrat Nizamuddin

Pick-pocketing	4
Baggage lifting	17
Snatching	2

(d) The following steps have -been taken to check such. incidents at Railway Stations of Delhi:—

(i) Police patrolling, in uniform as well as in plain clothes, has been intensified.

(ii) A sharp vigil is kept, over the activities of anti-social elements in the area.

(iii) Loud hailer systems have been installed at the Railway Stations. Passengers are warned not to leave their baggage unattended

(iv) Advertisements have been placed in the papers to educate the passengers about precautions to be taken while travelling in trains-

The number of beggars and vagabonds picked up by the police from the Delhi Railway Stations during 1994 and 1995 (upto 28-2-95) is 1824.

The number of officers and police constables pulled up during 1994 and 1995 (upto 28-2-95) in this regard is 11 and 12 respectively.

Setting up of State Human Rights Commissions

1351. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY:

SHRI G. PRATHAPA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has iasked the State Governments to set up their own Commissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States which have set up their Human Rights Commissions so far;

(d) the time by which other States are likely to set up their own Commissions;

(e) whether Government propose to broaden the tecope of Human Rights; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (HRT RAJESH PILOT): fa) Yes, Sir.

(b) In February, 1994 the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission, addressed all Chief Ministers of States, Administrators of Union Territory Administrations and Governors of States under President's Rules, in which he had suggested that State Governments should consider the early constitution of State Human Rights Commission as, it was believed that "constitution of such a State Commission could provide a powerful impetus to widening respect for human rights"

(c) and (d) As pec the available information only the State Government of West Bengal have set up State Human Rights Commission as per provisions in the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Earlier a Human Rights Commission had been established in the State of Madhya Pradesh by re-orientation, re-designation and expansion of the ambit of the function of the existing State Minorities Commission . The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Maharashtra. Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have informed that the matter re-8.°r.linjr setting up of a State Human Rights Commission is under their ronsidcvan'oa. Plate Governments of Assam, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have informed that a decision *has.* already been taken in principle to set up a State Human Rights Commissions. The State Governments of Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura have informed that at present they do not consider it necessary to set up a State Human Rights Commission. The State Government of Goa and the Union Territory Administrations of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep have informed that they do not consider it necessary to set